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SEED

THE KEY TO YOUR

1948 HARVEST



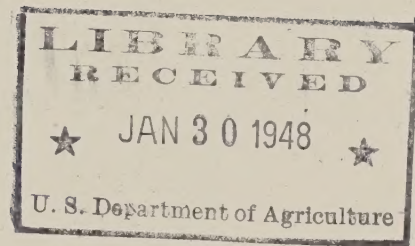
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Northeastern Farmers Must Have . . .

The Best Seed in the World

GOOD hay and pasture; abundant crops of corn and oats—these are the foundation of economical livestock production. And every farmer knows that in order to grow good crops he must start with good seed.

Farmers have developed in G.L.F. a program that provides them with the best seed that can be had—seed of *known origin*. And to get the seed that Northeastern farmers need, G.L.F. goes across the country with buyers operating in eighteen states.

Careful Selection

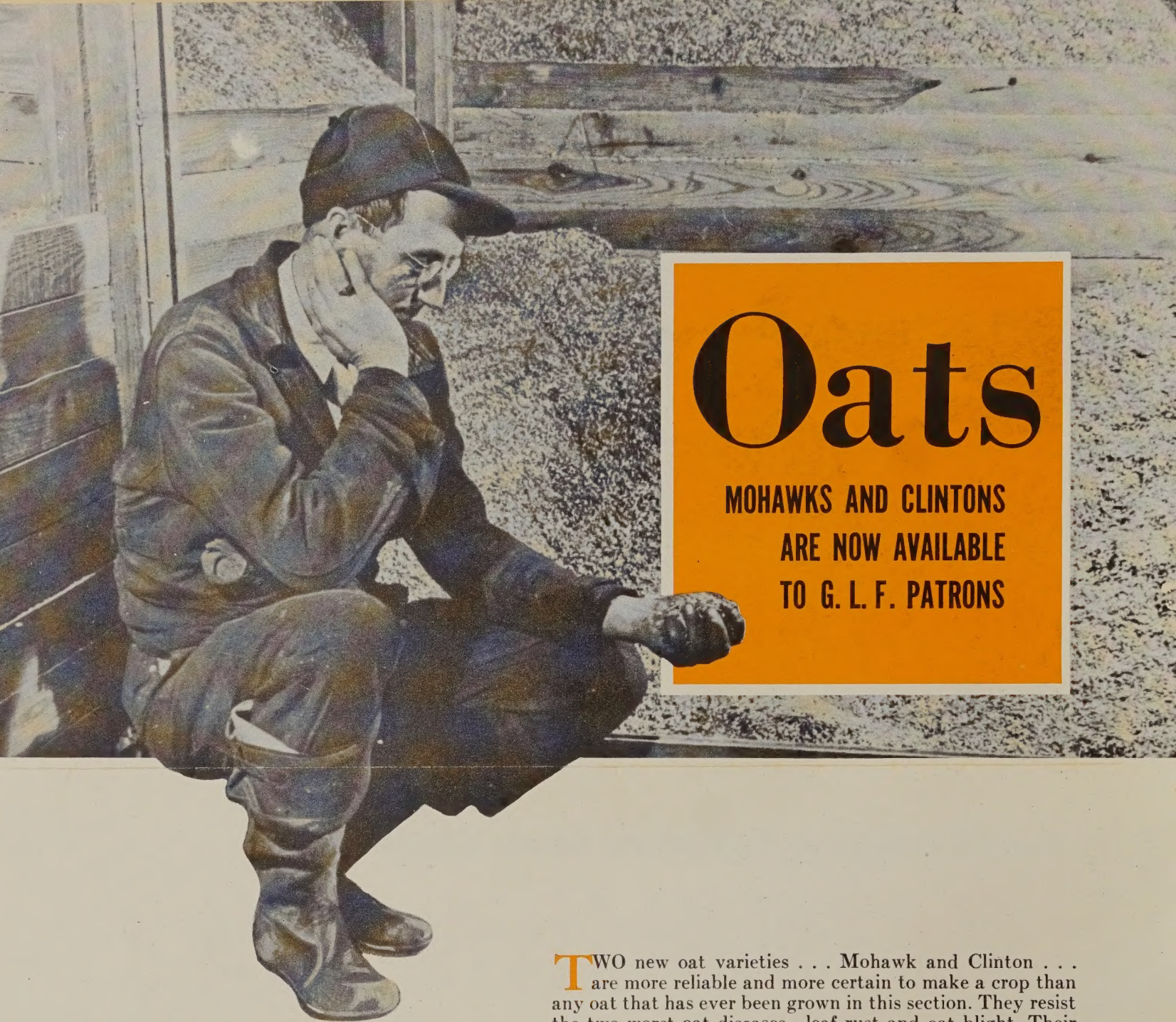
Early each summer G.L.F. buyers scout the various seed crops growing in the Mid-west and Western states, make their estimate of probable production, and, most important of all, discover where the best seed is growing that year. These surveys are of great value in estimating future

market prices of the seed and enable G.L.F. to acquire patrons' needs at lowest possible prices.

In late summer actual buying starts. The buyers move from area to area as seed is offered. The first consideration in buying is highest quality and purity from approved areas. Being in the right place at the right time and knowing the market trend permits G.L.F. to make good buys for patrons.

Efficient Processing

G.L.F.'s low retail seed prices are effected further by "know-how" in cleaning and processing by trained men with the best of modern equipment plus many little efficiencies in operation. However, in both processing and procuring G.L.F. seeds, quality is never sacrificed for price.



Oats

**MOHAWKS AND CLINTONS
ARE NOW AVAILABLE
TO G. L. F. PATRONS**

TWO new oat varieties . . . Mohawk and Clinton . . . are more reliable and more certain to make a crop than any oat that has ever been grown in this section. They resist the two worst oat diseases—leaf rust and oat blight. Their roots remain undamaged and continue to grow and supply the plant with food. The leaves remain green and continue to elaborate plant food for the developing grain. The straw stays strong and healthy and unimpaired to transport raw materials from root to grain. Therefore, Mohawk and Clinton produce big yields of grain and they stand up so the grain can be harvested. They are the stiffest strawed oats yet. (Of course, they lodge on extremely rich land.) The straw is three to six inches taller than Vicland and tall enough for most farmers if they want a good seeding. Clinton and Mohawk will take a lot of the gamble out of growing oats.

For all practical purposes Mohawk and Clinton oats can be used interchangeably. They are “sister” oats; the descendants of the same two varieties. There will probably be differences of opinion as to which is the best oat, for it's expected that there will be variable results from farm to farm and perhaps on the same farm. Most of the variations will be due to differences in environment or just a matter of chance. However, extensive, carefully controlled

experiments will show very little difference between the two in most parts of G.L.F. territory.

Vicland

Vicland oats are rapidly being replaced by other varieties because in most areas they have been so badly hit by blight that yields have been very low. Many farmers blame wind, rain or rich land when Vicland lodges, but generally blight



Professor H. H. Love of Cornell's Plant Breeding department who fostered the development of Mohawk oats in this territory.

(Helminthosporium) has been the real cause.

These Oats Will Also Be Available

Ithacan, Lenroc and Ajax . . . These oats are still giving good results when sown early under favorable conditions in areas where rust is not severe. Under such conditions they give large yields of both grain and straw.



Tall, Stiff Straw makes Mohawk and Clinton oats easy to harvest and gives seedings a better chance.



Disease Resistance is one of the outstanding qualities of Mohawk and Clinton oats. Notice the difference between Mohawk above on the left and Vicland on the right.

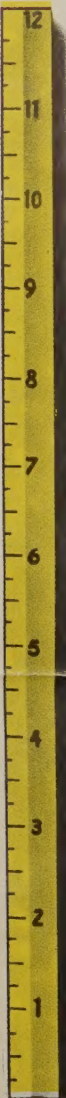
G.L.F. HYBRID SEED CORN

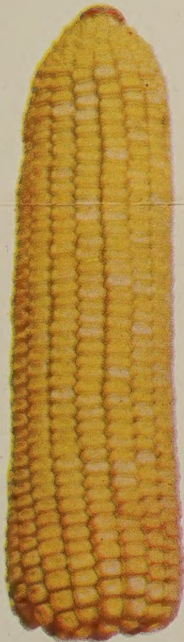

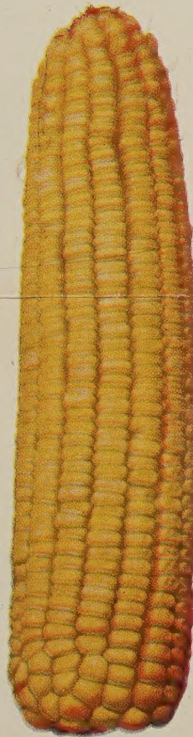
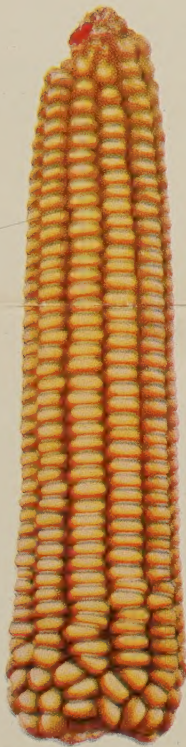
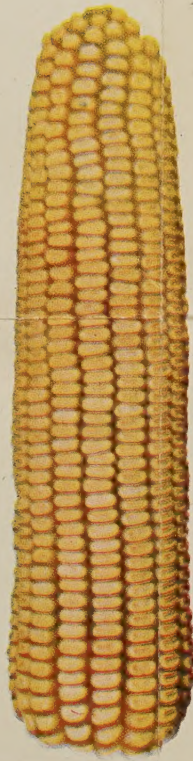
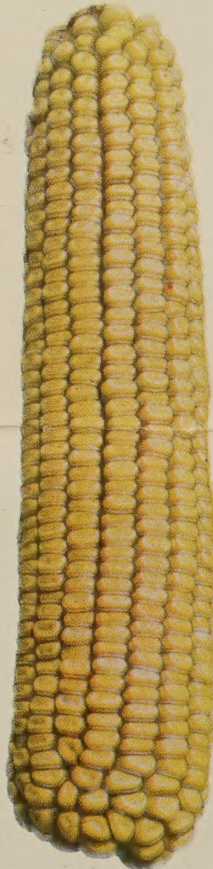
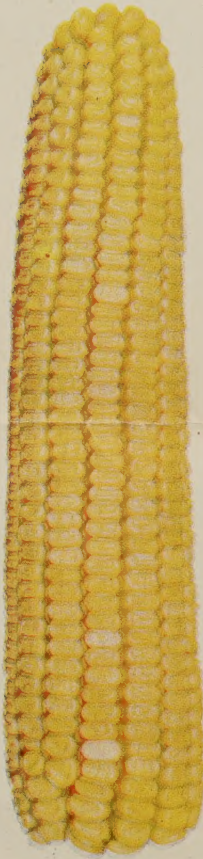

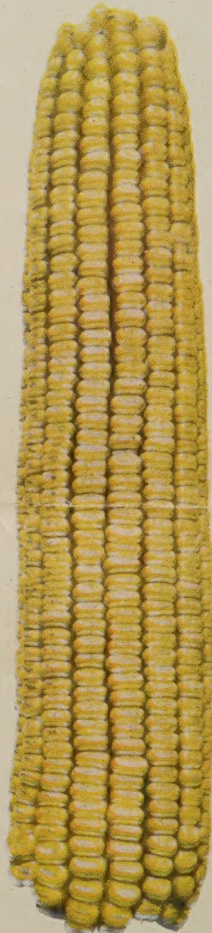

HERE is the G.L.F. line of hybrid seed corn for 1948. It contains a hybrid that will fit your farm whether you live in the short-seasoned Northern areas or southern New Jersey; whether you want to raise corn for silage or grain.

Every hybrid in the G.L.F. line is backed by extensive research and testing. G.L.F. hybrids are recommended by the state agricultural

colleges in G.L.F. territory. They are backed by performance tests both at the colleges and on the farms of G.L.F. patrons.

These hybrids are grown under G.L.F. supervision by reliable, experienced producers. The seed is carefully graded, and treated against seed-borne and soil-borne diseases.



NAME										
	IROQUOIS Wisconsin 279	UPLAND Wisconsin 355 (Same as Cornell 35-5)	HUSKER Wisconsin 412A and 416	CORNELL 29-3	STURDY Wisconsin 531	OHIO M-15	EMPIRE Ohio K24	KEYSTONE Wisconsin 641A	NEW JERSEY No. 2 and No. 4	U. S. 13
DESCRIPTION	An excellent very early yellow dent hybrid. Because of its high yielding ability and earliness it should replace flint corns. Not recommended for silage. Strictly a grain corn for short season areas. Usually ripens in about 90 days. Replaces Longfellow, King Philip.	A high yielding yellow dent hybrid of about the same maturity as Cornell 34-53. Should take the place of 34-53 and early Cornell XI. Strong stalks and root system. Satisfactory for silage in the short season areas. Replaces Early Cornell XI, Early Butler.	Two similar yellow dent hybrids. Performed excellently in experiment station corn trials. About five days earlier than Cornell 29-3. Not quite as tall as 29-3, but good silage corns for areas where 29-3 is a little late. Excellent grain corns. Replaces Cornell XI.	An excellent silage hybrid. Red, white and yellow kernels. Somewhat weak stalks and susceptible to smut. About ten days earlier than Sweepstakes. Replaces Cornell XI.	Excellent yellow hybrids, strong stalks and roots. Recommended for silage in much of the area where 29-3 is now used. Better silage corns than Ohio M-15 and equal as grain producers. Replaces Leaming, Pride of North.	A yellow dent hybrid about five days later than Cornell 29-3. Strong stalks and roots. Excellent for grain production where it will mature. Good silage corn for much of the area where 29-3 is now used. Replaces Leaming, Pride of North.	A high yielder, excellent root system, strong stalks, plants very leafy, dark green. An excellent silage hybrid. About two weeks later than Cornell 29-3. Adapted for growing only in extremely long season areas of New York and Northern Pennsylvania. Replaces Lancaster Sure Crop, West Branch Sweepstakes.	A big, tall, leafy silage corn. Plenty of big yellow ears. Stands up well. For areas that can use an even later corn, U. S. No. 13 is available. Replaces West Branch Sweepstakes.	Two full season yellow hybrids, moderately lodge-resistant, giving high yields of both forage and grain, adapted to the entire state of New Jersey.	A full season yellow grain, highly lodge-resistant, drought resistant, easy to husk, adapted to the entire state of New Jersey.



Hay and Pasture

THE FOUNDATION OF

GOOD GRASS and hay land is the heritage of the Northeast and the foundation for its type of agriculture. Only quality seed fully adapted to the area will make possible the fulfillment of maximum production. That's why the G.L.F. seed service is so very careful in selecting seed for Northeastern farmers—why G.L.F. buyers go to the areas of production to make certain that G.L.F. seeds are the highest quality obtainable.

Alfalfa

More farmers than ever before are growing alfalfa, and many believe that a small amount of alfalfa in the hay mixture is profitable even if it lasts only two or three years. Of course, the soil should always be well limed and the seed should be inoculated. Grimm and Northern Variegated alfalfas are the most winter-hardy. They tend to have more branch-

ing roots than the common types. All alfalfas have deep root systems which help withstand dry weather and produce good second and third crops.

During the last twenty-five years alfalfa varieties have become mixed and have tended to lose their identity. All of G.L.F.'s "northern alfalfas" are winter-hardy and productive. Many farmers on good alfalfa land find that Kansas Common yields as well as Northern, and is very satisfactory in short rotations.

Medium Red Clover

Soil requirements for medium red clover are not so exacting as for alfalfa. Like alfalfa, however, it needs well limed soil.

G.L.F. Red Clover comes from northern areas where the winters are cold and severe enough to make the seed hardy and adapted to the Northeast.

Mammoth Clover

Mammoth Clover is coarser and grows more rank than medium red. It does better on heavier and less fertile soils. Mammoth Clover makes only one crop each year but is more perennial in nature and therefore, generally lasts longer than medium red.

Alsike

Alsike does well on poorly drained land, and its lime requirements are not as high as those for red clover or alfalfa. Alsike produces fine stemmed hay of excellent quality.

"Cheap" Alsike is generally contaminated with weed seeds that cannot be removed. G.L.F. seedsmen avoid such seed and buy only the highest quality Alsike.

In a year when red clover is short or high in price, more Alsike can be used in the hay mixture to profitable advantage.

Ladino

This new clover is rapidly gaining in popularity as a pasture plant on well-limed fields of high fertility where rotation grazing can be practiced. It is a heavy feeder and needs plenty of potash. It will not tolerate close grazing.

Some farmers like Ladino as a perennial legume in hay mixtures when alfalfa is not adapted. A heavy stand of clear Ladino is difficult to cut for hay, and for that reason should not be sown too heavily. The second cutting of a hay mixture is best used for pasture.

G.L.F. Ladino comes from the West Coast and produces excellent crops of hay and pasture.

Timothy

Timothy is the most widely used grass in G.L.F. territory. It serves an important place in hay production because of its wide adaptability.

G.L.F. Timothy has long been a standard of comparison for quality and cost. Because Timothy can contain noxious weeds, G.L.F. seed buyers are very careful to select only pure lots of seed for G.L.F. patrons.

Smooth Brome Grass

Brome Grass is rapidly gaining popularity as a replacement for timothy with legumes. Brome is hardy, withstands hot, dry weather, yields heavily and remains palatable longer than timothy when cut late for hay. It makes an excellent pasture plant in combination with legumes, but it is a heavy feeder and needs very fertile soil for best results.

Brome Grass seeds are large, light and chaffy so that they will not feed through a grass seeder box. The seed may be sown mixed with the fertilizer or mixed with oats or barley, but it must be sown as shallow as possible and still be covered.

Orchard Grass

Orchard Grass is popular in pasture mixtures and is productive when closely grazed so that it does not get tall and tough. It does best in combination with Ladino clover and withstands dry summer weather very well.

N O R T H E A S T E R N A G R I C U L T U R E



The No. 1 Feed—On most Northeastern farms more than half of the nutrients furnished dairy cows are grown on the farm in the form of hay. That's why good adapted seed that will produce dependable hay crops is vital to the Northeastern farmer.

ORDER NOW

YOUR G.L.F. Service Agency
is now taking seed orders
for spring delivery.

Take advantage of this opportunity to assure yourself of the varieties of seed you want, in the amounts you will require at the time when you want it.

